

THE CURRENT.

W. H. MULLEN

Official Paper of Eddy County.

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TODAY, JUNE 28, 1896.

REGULAR RATES
WEEKLY—BY MAIL—\$1.00
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Announcement for Sheriff and Collector.
The following announcement is made by the Sheriff and Collector of Eddy county for the election of Sheriff and Collector of Eddy county, to be held on the 1st of July, 1896, at the polls in Eddyville, N. M.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.

We are authorized to communicate the name of W. H. Mullen, as a candidate for Sheriff and Tax Collector of Eddy county without the permission of his committee.

J. D. WALKER.
County Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Walker, former teacher of the Eddyville schools, has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of Schools, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention at Chicago.

County Assessor.

The County Assessor is required to make his report to the office of Assessor of Eddy county, subject to the action of the democratic convention at Chicago.

W. F. COO BRAK.

Announcement for Postmaster Clerk.

A postmaster has been appointed to the office of Postmaster Clerk of Eddy county, subject to the action of the democratic convention at Chicago.

W. E. COO BRAK.

The New Mexico democratic convention has met and named its delegation to Chicago, headed by Hon. Antonio Joseph, Col. J. Y. Hewitt of White Oaks, representative of this district, and selected a selection or as good could possibly have been made. Mr. Hewitt is an experienced man of mature years, a thorough democrat and free silver advocate second to none.

As much may also be said of W. S. Hopewell and D. Chavez. In fact the delegation is competent to represent the democracy of this territory in the nation's capital without instruction or platform, for what it does will be seconded by every democrat in the territory.

Motion thanking the city of Lakewood for its hospitality, was then made and carried unanimously.

It was now moved and carried that three cheers be given for free silver, and the sense of the motion heartily responded to, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

U. S. MUNICIPAL BONDS.

A small sum of money was voted for the construction of the new bridge at Santa Fe.

Speculations on stocks.

Lakewood, June 28, 1896.—The territorial democratic convention will be held on the 1st of July, 1896, at the polls in Eddyville, N. M.

Much enthusiasm prevails over the harnessing work of the body.

J. H. Tracy of Santa Fe, was made temporary chairman. At the mention of free coinage there was applause of some duration.

H. B. Ferguson, of Albuquerque, was elected permanent chairman; L. L. Medier, of Albuquerque, and A. F. Hill, of Santa Fe, secretaries.

Delegates to represent New Mexico democracy at the national convention at Chicago were unanimously elected as follows:

Antonio Joseph, of Taos,
John Y. Hewitt, of Lincoln,
W. S. Hopewell, of Sierra,

M. M. Salazar, of Colfax,

Demetrio Chavez, of Dona Ana,

A. A. Jones, of San Miguel.

The platform demands free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1.

Santa Fe was selected as the place for holding the convention to nominate a delegate to congress, time to be fixed later.

B. C. Coe, of Taos.

The platform of the territorial democracy will be published in full next week. The alternatives were chosen by a committee of five appointed by the chair and were as follows:

For M. M. Salazar, E. S. Crosson; for A. A. Jones, J. W. Zollars; for A. Joseph, R. Martinez; for J. Y. Hewitt, J. G. Cameron; for W. S. Hopewell, J. G. Ettie; for D. Chavez, H. L. Warren.

On motion of a Bernalillo county delegate, the Hon. H. B. Ferguson was thanked for the able manner in which he had presided at this convention, and for his energetic advocacy of democracy.

Next order of business was the nomination of a national committee man and Mr. Felix Martinez in an extremely hectic speech placed in nomination the name of the Hon. F. A. Manzano, which was received with rounds of applause. The delegates chosen were recommended to support him in the choice of the convention.

Motion thanking the city of Lakewood for its hospitality, was then made and carried unanimously.

It was now moved and carried that three cheers be given for free silver, and the sense of the motion heartily responded to, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

What is Civil Government?

Taos, N. M., May 28, 1896.—Our government is unique, inasmuch as the individual rights of each inhabitant of a certain district or territory of country for the benefit of all residents therein. When the surrender is by reason of compulsion the government becomes a monarchy, and when voluntary it becomes a republic. The rights of the individual are equal with all rights.

The whole world is free to have and enjoy, as one goes where he pleases, stay where he pleases, and do what he pleases, limited only by a restraint for the like rights of men and all others, including the right to make whatever he pleases when and where he pleases, to buy and sell in like manner when and where he pleases.

If by any means he loses these rights individually, he loses his property, a slave to his master being. If, as in a republic, he elects to surrender certain rights in consideration of certain advantages resulting therefrom, then it becomes a question as to what and how much he shall surrender in consideration of what is to be realized thereby. Without equitable consideration there should be no surrender, and in no instance should there be a surrender unless the public advantage resulting be an individual advantage to such and equal to the sacrifice.

Let us now apply these principles to our government and its administration. It was founded upon the declaration, "that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Its foundation is all right, in perfect accordance with the principles above laid down. But has its administration been in harmony therewith? By no means of means.

I have no time now neither have I occasion, to enter into a detailed specification and criticism of the whole history of its administration, but simply a few points bearing upon the present exigencies of the times.

Now and why has the administration departed from the great and equitable principles upon which the government was originally founded? Simply because designing individuals for personal power, honor, aggrandizement or gain, have used every possible means to subdivide individualism and make it a power in hand to aid in carrying out their infamous schemes of usurpation and fraud. Such schemers have been at work from the commencement of our government, constantly increasing in effort as success added increased control of individuality, until now the whole system of administration is nothing more nor less than a conglomeration of innumerable schemes of combines and monopolies.

Why should an individual be prohibited from going where he pleases, making what he pleases, buying and selling what he pleases, when and where he pleases? Simply because this insidious influence has subdivided individuality.

This is where all special legislation comes in; tariff laws, license laws and a thousand and one other laws whereby the rich make the poor pay the taxes. Why not wipe out all these special measures making individuality, law and all banks an all property and personal alike for revenue to defray the substantial expense of the government, and let the rich pay according to the richness. That would be just and equitable, and a great relief to the overtaxed poor.

Why should the people be prohibited the use of metal money, the same as it came down to us from time immemorial and embodied in the fundamental principles of our government? The reason is wealth de-

manded it, knowing full well the destruction of one half of the monetary wealth of the country would paralyze all native industry, and afford a big opportunity to dominate itself. There was no room for the growth of individual interests in the country. The business man was forced to be degraded, and for the progress as suspended.

All the enterprisers there need be is the organization to cover incidental expenses of government, and such tax should be up in proportion as that alone is protected by it. The individual must protect himself, and so on.

In other parts of the world the nations are also in control of exercising influences more favorable in effect than the worst items of monarchy. What is to be done? The only remedy I can see is to individualize in every case and declare its independence.

As money is the motive power of enterprise and industry, give us back the old silver dollar, free and unlimited coinage, 16 to 1, make money plenty, and you would see a broad smile and a move on the country over our western mountains alive with workers, horsemen, tramps, bringing forth the precious metals; active demand for agricultural products to feed them, and manufactured goods to make them comfortable, sit in every direction and in all branches of business—a bonanza of prosperity, plenty, peace and happiness such as was never heretofore known. Be not deceived or misled by political or goldbug schemers, but stand by the right of the good old silver dollar, and plenty of them, vote and work in that direction only, giving the go-by to silver. No question ever came before the people of this country—or the world—of such vital importance as this very question.

B. C. Coe.

A Big Sale.

Mitroff Bros. have bought the Belmont stock of goods.

That sounds very simple, yet those words mean a great deal. Two hundred thousand dollars are involved in that transaction and had not been for the liberal and judicious use of printer's ink this enormous sale to this firm would not have been recorded.

In a casual conversation a few days ago with a Post reporter Mr. Gus Mitroff said:

"We were probably the first firm in Texas to take a page in a country paper, and this is the way it came about. My brother and I had just started business in Marfa. We had invested all our available cash and besides owned some money in New York. A large bankrupt stock was suddenly thrown on our competitors and we sat on our stools waiting for results. My brother and I talked the matter over very earnestly. I can assure you, we concluded that we could offer bargains outwards. We could better afford to sell at cost and pay our creditors than keep our stock. So we contracted for a page in the Marfa weekly paper which was to come out next day. We paid \$25 for the ad. The publisher had to call in extra printers and work all night. Well, that did the work. The people read our great bargains and flocked to our store and bought our goods. We soon had to order a new stock and that was also soon disposed of. We've been enlarging and expanding our business ever since, and we've continued to advertise, too. If we hadn't invested in that page we would have seen our competitors get out trade advertising page."—Postman Paul.

An Interesting Question.

The total number of delegates chosen in the various sections of the country is, however, still small compared with the number yet to be selected, and a great many things now unexpected may happen before the 10th of June.

The interesting question is whether Mr. McKinley's boom will keep on increasing like an industriously rolled snowball or melt away before the summer sun.—Providence Journal.

What is Civil Government?

McKinley, N. M., May 28, 1896.—Our government is unique, inasmuch as the individual rights of each inhabitant of a certain district or territory of country for the benefit of all residents therein. When the surrender is by reason of compulsion the government becomes a monarchy, and when voluntary it becomes a republic. The rights of the individual are equal with all rights.

The whole world is free to have and enjoy, as one goes where he pleases, stay where he pleases, and do what he pleases, limited only by a restraint for the like rights of men and all others, including the right to make whatever he pleases when and where he pleases, to buy and sell in like manner when and where he pleases.

If by any means he loses these rights individually, he loses his property, a slave to his master being.

If, as in a republic, he elects to surrender certain rights in consideration of certain advantages resulting therefrom, then it becomes a question as to what and how much he shall surrender in consideration of what is to be realized thereby.

Without equitable consideration there should be no surrender, and in no instance should there be a surrender unless the public advantage resulting be an individual advantage to such and equal to the sacrifice.

Therefore, you, the said defendant, Ernest H. Aubrey, are hereby notified that unless you answer, or cause to be answered for you, your appearance and suit in the office of the clerk and register in chambers in said court in Roswell, N. M., on or before the first Monday, the same being the 6th day of July, A. D., 1896, a decree pro confesso therein will be entered against you.

W. M. DAUBER,

Clerk and Register in Chambers.

Eddy, New Mexico.

NOTICE OF SUIT.

TERCIO DE EDDY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY v. ERNEST H. AUBREY.

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